

# ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 3. NO. 11.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1905

\$2.00 PER YEAR

## Department Store,

Wrangell, Alaska.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Headquarters For Stikine River Outfitting.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

Photographs and Supplies.

F. W. Carlyon & Co.

U. S. MAIL STEAMER

## Clatawa

Carrying Mail, Passengers and Freight, will leave

WRANGELL

For Woedsky and west coast Prince of Wales Points

Close connection with Steamer "Spray" for Copper Mountain, Sulzer and all points on the lower end of the Island.

First & Third Mon. of each Month.

For particulars, call on

CYRUS ORR, Master.

### The Wrangell Drug Co.

Try a dish of delicious Crabs at Denny's

### Treasurer's Delinquent Tax Notice!

Whereas, a tax was levied for School and Municipal purposes in the Town of Wrangell, Alaska for the year 1904, as by Ordinance No. 12 provided, and that said tax roll was placed in my hands for collection and due notice given thereof. That the parties named below have not paid the amounts assessed against them or any part thereof and the same have become delinquent; therefore

NOTICE is hereby given that by the power in me vested by Section 22 of Ordinance No. 12 of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska, and by Paragraph 9 of Sec. 4 of a law "To amend and codify the laws relating to Municipal Corporations in the District of Alaska," passed by the Congress of the United States and approved April 25th, 1904, P. C. McCormack, Treasurer and ex-officio Tax Collector of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska, at the front door of the Council Chamber of said Town, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on

Thursday, February 16, 1905,

Proceed to sell, (unless paid before that time.) to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following property, to satisfy the taxes on each, together with the costs on said property:

Baker, E. one house and improvements on lot near saw mill 1 05  
Barnes, George, one house at north end of Stikine Ave., one house on Cassiar street, and one house on Front and Paradise alleys. Total assessable value placed upon houses and improvements on lots above described 9 45  
Berg, Ludwig, buildings, possessory rights, or other improvements on tract of land known as the Magilligan tract 2 50  
Cattle 2 50  
Costs 50  
Beaudrie, Pete, one house and other improvements on lot in alley near Presbyterian church 1 05  
Barnes, Ed, two houses and improvements on Stikine avenue 1 50  
Cole, C. P., opera house on Church street, possessory rights to the location of same 2 25  
Carpenter shop on Front street 2 40  
Possessory rights to lots and buildings situated at the south side of Etolin bay 75  
Costs 25  
Clark, George, one store building and office on Front street and one house and improvements on lot situated on Etolin bay 9 05  
Collins, J. F., possessory rights to one lot with buildings and other improvements on same situated on Cassiar street 10 50  
Two lots on Second street 55  
Improvements on water front between Cassiar building and the McKinley prop. Buildings and possessory rights on two lots near the Ames and Waring property on Front street 2 00  
One building, possessory rights, etc., situated on Front street, near saw mill and known as the Beala property 1 00  
Personal property 2 50  
Costs 1 00  
Charlie—old native—lot and old building on Cow alley 30  
Causank, Louise, one lot and house near Wm. Temare's house on Front street, 5th one lot back of Frank Whitmore's property, S. Wrangell, near sawmill, 5th costs 1 05  
Dillman, Wm., one house and lot on east side of Etolin harbor 1 05  
Deutsche, Peter, lot and buildings on Front street, known as the Kurva Brewery 4 20  
Duncan, Angus, one house and lot back of Sales residence, near Sales tract 30  
Fry, John, estate, two lots on water front near Davidge wharf location 1 85  
Gough, Nick, two houses on Front street and possessory rights to land occupied by them 3 15  
Goetz, O., one house and lot opposite Janssen's reservoir 30  
Jackson, L., house and lot near saw mill 30  
Johnson, Gus, house on water front, Front St. joining house owned by Jas. Glasen 1 05  
Lery, Mrs. B., two houses and possessory rights to two lots on Front street 15 75  
McColloch, Dan, one house and lot near the Presbyterian church 1 05  
McNair and Slaton, lots and improvements joining Feltman property and Johanna Kuhn property 1 05  
Osborn, Al., two houses and lots on Stikine avenue near old Davidge wharf 3 15  
Sylvester, Rufus, estate, three houses and lots, via two buildings on Cow alley and one on Stikine avenue 3 75  
Snee, John, house and lot on Sheketa Street 3 75  
Trox, Mrs., house and lot near saw mill 30  
Thwing, Clarence, one house and lot near Wm. Temare's house 30  
Wakefield, Lee H., house and improvements on water front, Front street, centrally located, and better described in small book originally owned by Wakefield and Young 3 15  
Wakefield, Lee H., house and lot on continuation of Church street, near Fred Salomon property 60  
Wilson & Sylvester, Estate, lots and buildings, general merchandise, saw mill, lumber, Delinquent costs 15 00  
Ye-Hoeh, house and lot, south Wrangell, 55  
Dated at Wrangell, Alaska, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1905.

P. C. McCormack,

Treasurer of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska,

First publication, Jan. 5, 1905.

Last publication, Feb. 2, 1905.

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Dry Goods, Oiled Clothing,

GUM BOOTS. GROCERIES, Hardware.

ETC., ETC.

All at LOWEST PRICES.

All Fresh Fruits in season.

Headquarters For Camping, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits.

THE CITY STORE,

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

Wrangell, Alaska.

St. Michael Trading Company.

—DEALERS IN—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Groceries, Hardware, Graniteware, Etc.

Try our Pillar Bay Brand Red Salmon, Only 5c. a Can.

Corn on the Cob.

Agent for the FAMOUS Chase & Sanborn Coffee.

### ALASKA SENTINEL.

Published every Thursday by

A. V. R. SNYDER  
Editor and Proprietor.

Entered November 20, 1902, at Wrangell, Alaska, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Six Months " " 1 25  
Three Months " " 75

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Professional Cards per Month \$1 00  
Display, per inch per month 50  
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HEID & DAY,  
Attorney-at-Law.

Practices in all Courts.

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

DR. WILLIAM HUGHES,  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Office—Up Stairs in Campbell Building,

WRANGELL, ALASKA.

All calls promptly attended.

New York Kitchen.

F. CHON' Proprietor.

Open from 7:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

and

Coffee and Doughnuts, 15c.

Coffee and Pie 15c.

Best Bread and Pasty

Always on Hand

DROP IN.

Edwad Ludecke,

General Repairer of

Boots and Shoes.

All work left with me will be

Promptly and Satisfactorily Done.

Shop in Cagle building, next

door to Sinclair's store.

Wrangell, Alaska.

### A Chance to Invest Your Savings.

The Wrangell Electric Light and Power Co. have effected an organization. E. H. Lyons has been elected Manager, L. J. Cole, Treasurer and Lauros Milligan, Secretary. The necessary legal steps have been taken to incorporate and the incorporation will be perfected at an early date.

The Company will incorporate for \$5,000, and this is to be divided into 200 shares of \$25 each. Over one-half of the stock has already been subscribed, and the remainder is offered for sale. The terms of subscription are one-fourth in cash at the time of subscribing, and the remainder in three monthly installments. The cost of operating the plant will be reduced to a minimum. Until the demands of the business make it absolutely necessary for more help, one man has agreed to do all the engineering and electrical work. The plant is located where fuel may be had at the lowest possible figure, and everything points to a good dividend from the beginning. The Company is only allowed to run in debt to half the value of the plant. Watering stock is prohibited by its franchise, and there is no reason why this stock should not be a gilt-edged investment from the first. Your subscriptions for stock may be handed to any of the officers named above.

### Notice to Creditors.

United States of America, District of Alaska, ss.

In the matter of the estate of R. D. Crittenden, deceased.

YOU and each of you having claims against the estate of R. D. Crittenden, deceased, are hereby required to present the same to me, verified with the vouchers thereon, within six months from this date, for settlement.

Given under my hand this 25th day of Dec. 1904.

CHAS. E. WEBER,

Administrator of the estate of R. D. Crittenden, deceased.

First publication, Dec. 25, 1904.

Last publication, Jan. 26, 1905.

### The Wrangell Drug Co.

Try one of Denny's famous dinners.

Try some of these Fresh Oysters, at Denny's.

### DR. HARRY C. DeVIGNE

GENERAL PRACTICE.

Calls attended day or Night.

Wakefield Building, Wrangell, Alaska.

Robert W. Jennings,

Attorney-at-Law,

Juneau, Alaska.

This Week. Only.

Wm Watkins & Co.' Highest

Grade TOILET SOAP,

25c. per Box,

Regular price 60 Cents.

Each week we will have a

Special Sale on some article

at prices never before

named in Alaska.

Watch for something you need and

take advantage of the opportunity.

Wrangel Drug Co

R. O. Thomas.

H. C. DeVighe, M. D.

The Amur came in early Tuesday and

brought fifty tons of Coal for Mr. Lem-

ieux, so that he will now be able to supply

his customers.

The Cottage City came in from the

south at 6 o'clock Monday evening with

mail and a nice batch of freight, laid at

the dock all night and left early Tuesday

for several days past.

The new engine arrived for the electric

light people, on the Cottage.

R. W. Simpson is at Hood River, Or.,

and sends his regards to friends.

Four feet of snow in the Willamette

Valley, is the word that comes. Come

to Southeastern Alaska.

Nils Ronning is making some noticeable improvements about his residence property.

Bob Bell, so well known at Wrangell, was a passenger north on the Dolphin last Saturday.

Melville C. Marshall still holds down the responsible position of night watchman at the mill.

C. E. Hooker, general commercial man, and J. L. Phillips, for cigars, have been here a portion of the week.

The Wrangell Chamber of Commerce held a spirited meeting in the St. Michaels building, last Thursday evening.

P. C. Jensen has added to his Olympic restaurant equipment a patent water filterer, that does the work just right.

The reporter accidentally learns that the teachers entertained the school board and a few close friends, last Friday evening.

Robert Reid was a passenger for Juneau on the Dolphin, going up, as he said, "just to watch proceedings in the mill case."

C. H. Munro, who is spending the winter at Denmark, Nova Scotia, writes J. G. Grant that he is having a great time, and reports the McKay boys all right.

Master Ernest Campbell gave a party to a number of his young friends Wednesday evening of last week, and several hours were passed very pleasantly in innocent games and chattering.

Capt. Albert Lee and Abe Wodage left on the sloop Lee last Friday for Point Ellis, to visit the captain's brother Elmer, who has charge of the Pillar Bay Packing Co.'s cannery.

Three Indians and their dog team arrived down Telegraph Creek with follows during 1905: Juneau—commencing Monday, May 22 and Monday, Dec. 4th, Skagway—commencing Monday, May 8 and Monday, Nov. 6th, Kotikau—commencing Monday, April 24, and Monday, Oct. 2nd.

H. D. Campbell has been building some counters for the St. Michaels Co., and for the boys has used lumber that is to be seen to be appreciated. One piece 33 inches wide and without a flaw or blemish is what is in each top—something that might be looked for for years and not found again. However it is but an evidence of what Alaska forests are capable of producing.

Last week's statement in the SENTINEL regarding the Ball case was an error in one particular. The item stated that Mr. Ball appeared by attorney and also by his own statement. The fact was he refused, point blank and with obstinacy to make a statement of any kind, and requested the commissioner to make a note of that fact on the docket. We make this correction in justice to the committing magistrate.

Capt. John Engstrom is the owner of the Port Admiral, the old vessel that has laid at the head of the bay so long, and he and his brother Adolph are "fixing it up" and will make a fishing smack out of it. When they get there with it the old schooner will be one of the staunchest craft in these waters.

Several more have paid taxes.

Rev. Father Bongis, of Douglas, was a pleasant caller Monday. He came down on the Farallon to visit his Wrangell flock.

Mr. Weymouth, of the Western Fire Insurance Co., wrote a number of policies at this place, and went on to Juneau to do some business.

Deputy marshal took Wm. Ball to Juneau on the Farallon last week, where he will await the action of the next grand jury.

Since M. F. Inman built his boat house he has been kept busy with several men building and repairing craft for numerous parties.

Walter Waters has the foundation laid for erecting another substantial building just east of his present commodious store building.

Judge W. G. Thomas and J. F. Collins went to Juneau on the Dolphin in answer to subpoenas in the sexual indecency case. Judge Thomas took the records in the case with him.

Herbert Treney returned home on the Dolphin, and says Capt. Orr is finding it somewhat a difficult task to find just the boat that would be suitable for the Prince of Wales run. It is scarcely hoped that he will be successful in his efforts in this direction.

Fred Stackpole and Elmer Prescott, after putting in a month at various points down the Clarence straits, came sailing into their home port, the middle of last week, after a rough but pleasant voyage. They brought some fine venison on their return, and the editor was remembered by Mr. S.

Judge Gunnison has ordered terms of court in this district to be held as follows during 1905: Juneau—commencing Monday, May 22 and Monday, Dec. 4th, Skagway—commencing Monday, May 8 and Monday, Nov. 6th, Kotikau—commencing Monday, April 24, and Monday, Oct. 2nd.

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### The Twice a Week Republic

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BEST HOME NEWSPAPER.

Throughout the great Western and Southwestern country, the

Twice-A-Week Republic

is recognized as the BEST HOME

NEWSPAPER. Read regularly by

more than half a million persons

twice every week, and firmly established as a welcome visitor to the

homes of its great multitude of

subscribers by a reputation founded

in the progress of almost an entire

century, it is at once the oldest

and most complete weekly newspaper

published in the vast territory

through which it circulates.

The Twice-A-Week Republic

contains ALL the news of the

world, and is consequently the mirror

that reflects the doings of the

world at large. The price of this

great paper is \$1 per year; but as

long evenings are coming on, as an

inducement to give our subscribers

all the news, cheap, to all who will

pay their subscriptions one year in

advance we will send the SENTINEL

and Twice-A-Week Republic for \$2

per year—the price of the SENTINEL

alone. Don't miss this opportunity

of getting your reading for the

winter.

The Wrangell Drug Co.

"Bring on the snow, rain, ice, on the

hundred, with all I need you in the

middle of the winter, that's what we

what the reporter found as he was passing

Denny's chop house, the other evening,

and going in to find that Mr. D.

had just received from San Francisco

one of the finest lampoons on the coast.

It is made of the finest woods. Emblazoned

in gold washed and silver damasked; on

the finger-board between the frets being

inlaid with shells and rubies. Ivory keys

with diamond tips, the instrument is a

beauty. "Why, don't you know it, actually

gives me the neuritis, to look at that

pretty thing!" said Mrs. Denny, which proved it to be just all right.

Wrangell, Alaska, Jan. 18, 1905.

Dear Mr. Snyder:—Will you allow me, through the columns of your valuable

paper, to thank the ladies and gentlemen

of Wrangell who have, by their helpful and

sympathy during the time of our affliction,

helped us to bear our burden with more

fortitude and resignation. Mesdames, Countess and Juneau and I will long remember very kindly those of

Wrangell who, although strangers to them, have

contributed so much to alleviate our sorrows.

Yours faithfully, Louis Corcoran.

Half inch of snow; weather warm.

## Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
FRANCE ALASKA.

One fallow dip is worth a bushel of dead lamps.

A rough remedy is better than the most elaborate regrets.

Most of our time is spent in getting used to the things we didn't expect.

Man, unlike other objects of nature, decreases in size the closer you get to him.

"A bank cashier loses \$30,000 and flees." Can this be considered a double loss?

If genius and egotism always went together there would be a lot more genius.

Those who try to make the best of everything generally get the best of everything.

Other States may boast of their captains of industry, but Kentucky has her colonels.

By common consent the new battleship New Jersey will be assigned to the Mosquito fleet.

The world could worry along with a good deal less smartness in stock if only it might carry a heavier line of sympathy and a simpler neighborliness.

Those Russian editors who are rejoicing in the liberties they now enjoy should try a few months of editing in America to get a grasp of what freedom of the press really means.

A Baltimore street car conductor who found \$2,000 in his car was given a reward of 25 cents when he returned the money to its owner. Hetty Green wasn't in Baltimore at the time, either.

Prof. Ross of the Nebraska University says every family should have four children. Parents who have already exceeded the limit may adopt their own plans for getting rid of the surplus.

A man with a turn for practical joking undertook to hold up a friend at a secluded spot under cover of darkness. It proved to be a huge joke, all right, but the undertaker is about the only man who is in position to appreciate the humor of the situation.

The latest achievement of the jocular friends of a newly married couple was to slip a pair of handcuffs on the groom's wrists at the beginning of the wedding journey. Some time a complete triumph is going to be achieved by cleverly poisoning both bride and groom at the wedding supper.

The greatest hoard of the yellow metal ever gathered in any country could not buy one year's harvest of the American corn and wheat. To buy one season's corn crop would take all the gold mined in this country in six years. In the last seven years all the gold mines have produced only enough to buy one year's yield of our six leading cereals.

It is a matter of common observation that at the passing of the great men of each generation there is a pessimistic feeling prevalent that "there were giants in those days." But the feeling has never had any warrant in the actual deficiencies of the oncoming generations. Orators have come and gone, and statesmen have come and gone, and sometimes their immediate successors have not been discernible. But in time the men have emerged who have taken their places and who have improved upon the patterns they left.

Business is becoming more and more exacting, and all the time additional guards are being put up against indulgences that sap the responsibility, reliability and strength of men gathered for the care and conduct of business. The hum of machinery has broken the quiet of Sunday; there are many workers and there is much of distraction. The pity is, to be sure, that there is so much of foolishness, so much of weakness, and so much of sin given the company of a day of rest—as to that matter, of any day. Only this we know, that the law has not saved Sunday; out of our experience we may well question whether it can.

There has existed, and still exists to some extent, a false sentiment that labor is degrading or belittling. The contrary is true. An ideal condition of society can come only when every member of it recognizes that he is bound to exercise whatever skill or strength or faculty he possesses to its full capacity, not selfishly or for the sake of gain merely, but for the benefit of all. And there should be no restriction on anyone, either legal or social or through association. In regard to his labor or its fruits. If by patient application or natural endowment a man possesses more skill than his fellow or if he chooses to be more industrious he is entitled to the full benefit of it.

The latest report of the Department of Labor and Commerce is interesting as showing the growth of manufacturing in the country and the increased domestic consumption of breadstuffs. For the first time in our history we are exporting more products from our factories than from our farms. While the shipments of our farm products have gained by 38 per cent in the last decade, the exports from our factories have mounted up to 148 per cent. The

change in our economic position has doubtless come to stay. Our improved machines and superior skill are beginning to tell.

London is perplexed over the unusually large number of unemployed found on her hands. Each year the question comes up in London how to care for the idle and the hungry, but this year the case is serious and will be met with more than ordinary difficulty. Meanwhile France is shown to be on the way to race suicide; that is, the number of births is decreasing, although the population a little more than holds its own because sanitary conditions prevail more than formerly, and the number of deaths among children is decidedly fewer. Desirable as a good number of births may be, it is far more important that those who are born should be well born and with an ability to secure a livelihood. In France there is not the extreme poverty found in England. Paris is not disturbed by the hordes of unemployed and needy that throng the streets of London. The French are by nature more economical, more skillful in getting a living and making both ends meet than are the English. They can make an attractive, palatable meal of what the Englishman would throw away. They understand the art of simple, inexpensive but wholesome living. Where this is the case it becomes a question whether the situation in England, so far as number of births go, is better than in France. It is true the world is wide and capable of sustaining a population not dreamed of today, but there is no immediate need of densely populating the earth, and there is great need that those who are born should be born with a capacity of earning a livelihood. So long as the life limit is being lengthened at the rate it has been in the last twenty years there need be little anxiety over race suicide. Even in France, the country held up as an example to avoid, there is progress rather than retrogression, while in England there is good cause for serious apprehension.

Some things are fixed. The multiplication table, for example, has not been revised since it was made, and no education reformer, however radical, proposes to amend it. But the geography of 1800 is not the geography taught in school nor that which is studied in the office today. There have been many changes in the political and physical divisions of the earth in the past fourteen years. It has been suggested in one city that the study of Manchuria be postponed till the present unsettled state there is cleared up. If one began to postpone study for such reasons, it would be difficult to decide where to stop, for overnight the latest and most accurate geographical knowledge may become out of date. That happened a year ago, when the republic of Panama was set up. Ten-year-old maps of Africa are out of date. The Dutch republics have become British colonies, and many other changes have taken place. Maps of the West Indies and of Asia, that are not yet old, need revision, as Cuba and Porto Rico have ceased to belong to Spain, and the Philippine Islands have become American. To come to the United States itself, Oklahoma did not appear on any map until 1890, and the maps made next year may show Arizona and New Mexico as one State instead of two territories. But the changes are not all political. The shape of Mont Pelee in Martinique has been affected by a volcanic eruption. The course of the Yazoo river has been shifted to give Vicksburg a water front to take the place of that which it lost when the Mississippi left the city two miles inland. Only a short time ago the Rio Grande left Brownsville, Tex., and returned to its old bed. But the Rio Grande changes its course so often that the United States and Mexico, finding it difficult to keep track of the shifting international boundary, have set up stones to mark the permanent border between the two countries. The map-makers cannot prevent their maps from getting out of date in this way, and they have to print new ones.

**Kitten Aroused Dog's Jealousy.**  
A curious instance of a dog's intelligent jealousy is reported from Llandan.

A happy family there consisted of a lady, a cat, a kitten and a Yorkshire terrier. All four were on excellent terms until the terrier took umbrage at attention which its mistress bestowed upon the kitten.

The terrier straightway began to dig a hole in the garden, and finished its task to its satisfaction in three days.

Then the kitten disappeared. A search was made, and as the terrier was seen putting down the earth over the hole which it had refilled, the soil was removed, and the kitten was found to have been buried alive.

The dog was punished, but it took the kitten to the grave again, and the following day took it to a ditch and left it there.—London Daily Express.

**The Yellow Peril.**  
Small Boy—Papa, what is "the yellow peril"? they are talking about so much now?

Father—I don't know, my son, but it isn't the sensational newspapers, as one might have expected. They don't get enough war news to scream over, and what they do get is second-hand.—Detroit Free Press.

**So Tiresome.**  
"Bragley says when he went abroad he was sick going and coming back, too."

"Huh! It might console him to know that he wasn't as sick as the people who have had to listen to him talk about his trip."—Philadelphia Press.

# EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

## Fewer Men Teachers.

ATTENTION has been called to the fact that the report of the United States Commissioner of Education regarding common schools shows that there has been a marked diminution in the proportion of male teachers in those institutions. It is asserted that while the masculine instructors formed more than forty-two per cent of the whole in 1880, they now number only about twenty-six per cent. Roughly speaking, there are three female teachers for every male teacher in the common schools throughout the country.

It is not especially difficult to understand the probable causes for this change. One of them is undoubtedly the rapid industrial growth of the nation, making it far more profitable for young men of intelligence and ambition to seek fields of employment in which compensation was not only greater, but where there was a prospect that it would increase as the worker proved his worth and acquired more skill.

A question less easily answered is whether it is better for children of both sexes to be taught, as a rule, by women. Some of the British investigators who have visited this country within the past year, have expressed the opinion that there was some danger that American boys might become "feminized" by instruction of this sort. Home observers of the average male youngster are not likely to think that such a process has gone very far as yet whatever more or less direful possibilities the future may have in store.

In any event, there are no signs that the tendency of women to fill a growing proportion of teachers' positions has any present probability of reversal. Women are entering the gainful occupations in greater relative numbers each year. So far as teaching in the common schools is concerned, it looks as if they might eventually have pretty nearly the whole field to themselves.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Why Russia Occupied Manchuria.

BRITISH opinion on the whole seems to take the view that the Russian occupation of Manchuria, and of Port Arthur in particular, was an act of wanton aggression, principally the work of prancing consuls and ambitious generals, whose proceedings have been reluctantly endorsed by a government too far removed from them to arrest the execution of their projects, and that now the same government would be only too glad to be quit of the whole entanglement. This, we believe to be a common notion in France, but it is deduced from inaccurate premises. The expansion of Russia in the direction of China has not been the handiwork of adventurous spirits, whose proceedings could have been easily disavowed if unsuccessful. It is, on the contrary, a deliberate and well-thought-out scheme of compensation for checks in Europe. It is recognized by Russian statesmen, if not openly avowed, that projects of development for some time to come, if even, and that China offers a far more favorable field for their energy. If this be the case, it is easy to account for the immense efforts made and expense incurred in civilizing Manchuria, in building towns and railways, which the last few years have seen. The British people had indeed spent a great deal less in money and labor in the development of South Africa before the Boer war with Russia had spent in Manchuria before the outbreak of war with Japan. Why should Russia, then, be any the more ready to retire from Manchuria, even if Kuropatkin be more decisively defeated than he has been at present, than the British were to give up the struggle after Cosenso?—The Saturday Review.

## A School for Brides.

IT is in Philadelphia that a school for brides is to be opened. The prospect isn't out, but the supposition is that the institution will fill a long-felt want in the lives of young women who simply couldn't wait to be married, and who had neglected most of the preparatory steps. There are some such. They look mighty sweet clad in white, smiling divinely and saying "I will" in a tremulous whisper, while a tear slips down a pink cheek. For a little while they board. It is unsatisfactory. There isn't much home to it, and it takes a lot of loving to cover the coffee spots on the tablecloth and make the soggy biscuits seem like angel's food. There is nothing that

makes a newly married couple yearn for a home of their own like life in the average boarding house. And then they get home. There isn't much money. They realize that they spent more than they should on wedding fixings, and Charley discovers that he must give more attention to business and less to household matters if he is to continue to draw his weekly stipend.

The girl who doesn't know how to cook and dust and sweep, and make beds and run a home, is miles deep in a hole. She is going to realize it sixty-three times a day and have a little weep every time the awful fact comes home to her. She is going to read a cook book and feel more hopeless every time she goes over a recipe. She is going to lose some of her pretty looks and a good deal of her sweetness while experimenting in the kitchen over a hot stove, and unless she has the disposition of an angel, and her husband is ripe for a halo, the first quarrel will occur at mealtime with poorly cooked "grub" for its foundation.

There should be no necessity of a school for brides. There should be no marriages without the home education necessary to make them successful and happy. But things are not what they should be, in this world, and so let's hope that the Philadelphia experiment will prove a success and that a host of girls will be graduated into useful wives.—Cincinnati Post.

## Dolls in Heaven?

LITTLE JESSIE RAYFIELD, of Kansas City, blind and still in babyhood, was dying. The mother stood by her bedside speaking cheerfully while the tears that ran down her face welled up from a broken heart. "Mamma, when I am gone," said the child, groping in her poor blind way to touch her mother's face, "I want you to bury my doll with me. When I get to heaven then I can see her and, oh, mamma, next to you I love her, please." The poor mother, almost fainting in her grief, promised the child. "I love my doll, mamma, and though I hate to leave you I am glad to die, because I can see what my doll looks like. She and I have been play-mates a long time."

Treading softly, the mother took the doll and put it into the arms of the dying child. Fondling doll with her weak arms, she spoke words of love and tenderness. And then that "old, old fashion, death," touched the girl and she slept.

And afterwards as she lay in her little white coffin in her simple white dress, the doll, dressed in the same pure white, was laid upon her breast and her wasted arm folded over it. And those who came and looked upon the child could scarce see her for the rain of tears.

And look you: Who will say the child will be disappointed in her wish? Who would put his cruel fingers upon those sightless eyes to keep them forever from "seeing what doll looks like?" They must be as kind where she is going as they are here. Can they refuse her pleadings for doll?—Des Moines News.

## How to Live.

IT is well to live many years if we can, provided we try at least to make the years useful. Each year means three hundred and sixty-five more days of possible effort; each day has its twenty-four hours in which a good thought or a noble ambition may be born. But we devote altogether too much time to this mere thought of long life and good health. We should adopt some definite plan of self-control and self-denial with the hope of living to be old.

But the plan thus adopted should become a matter of constant habit, working without any thought or effort on our part, as the heart works in its lifelong pumping. Once our physical plan of life is mapped out, our thoughts should be diverted from it. From that moment every particle of energy we possess should be devoted to the task of making ourselves useful. We should concentrate our lives upon some form or upon many forms of mental activity. We should compel ourselves to know the important work that is being done around us, as well as the great things that have been done in the past.

We should resolve to add something, no matter how little, to the good work that men have done. If we cannot create we can at least spread knowledge. If we cannot do the great things, we can talk about them intelligently, in a way that will stir up ambition in the minds of those that are younger and abler.—New York Journal.

A girl's piggery is a new avenue of opportunity, and one that might be followed with more or less advantage by almost any country girl.

## GREAT TOMB OF CONFUCIUS.

Burial Place and Its Approaches Are Scenes of Remarkable Interest.

The city of Chufushien, the Mecca of the believers of Confucianism, is in the province of Shantung, one of the most populous districts of the Orient. Here Confucius was born, and here his sacred bones lie buried. The tomb, which is located in one of the largest cemeteries in the province, three miles out from the city above mentioned, is one of the most imposing in the whole empire.

The grave itself is surmounted by an earth mound 12 feet in height, the whole surrounded by a cluster of gnarled oaks and stately cypress trees. Before the mound is a tablet 6 feet broad and 20 feet high, upon which are inscribed the names and deeds of the great founder of Confucianism, a religion adhered to by 400,000,000 human beings. The burden of this inscription, according to reliable translation, is "Perfect One," "Absolutely Pure," "Perfect Sage," "First Teacher," "Great Philosopher," etc.

The avenue which leads up to the philosopher's tomb is even more interesting than the actual place of burial itself. On each side of the avenue are rows of figures of huge animals cut in stone—lions, tigers, elephants and horses, besides numerous mythical creatures, such as animals half dog and half frog, beasts with four legs and twice as many wings, besides a multitude of unnamable monsters that never lived on earth, in the water or in the air. Taken altogether, the burial place of Confucius is one of the chief spots of interest in the Orient.

If a man can get into a bank after banking hours, he considers himself a prominent citizen.

**TELEGRAPH MANAGER AT 14.**  
Julius Diel, Whose Parents Are Expert Operators, Begins Young.

Julius Diel, 14 years old, on Oct. 1 became manager of the Western Union telegraph office at Madison, N. J. This place requires an experienced operator, and one who is well versed in all the details of an office, but Julius is well qualified for it.

Born within sound of the telegraph, he says there never was a time when he did not know what the sounds of the instrument meant. He worked the telegraph key as soon as he was able to spell. His mother and father were both telegraph operators.

Last spring Julius' father disappeared, and Julius had to assist in earning a living for his mother and a little baby brother. He became a messenger at the Postal Telegraph Company's Morristown office. A few days ago he told W. H. Linder, manager of the Western Union office here, that he was going to apply for a place as operator. Mr. Linder knew that the place in Madison would become vacant, and wrote to the Western Union urging them to put Julius in there. At first the New York office thought it was a joke, and laughed about it over the wire, but when they found that the joke was absolutely serious, they were thunderstruck. The idea of putting a boy of 14 in as manager of an office did not appeal to them. They began telling Mr. Linder various things over the wire. Julius was there, and, hearing the conversation, concluded to take a hand in it himself and sat down at the key. In fifteen minutes he convinced the New York office of his ability.—Letter to New York Tribune.

## Saying It Too Often.

"I don't see why you call him stupid. He says a clever thing quite often." "Exactly. He doesn't seem to realize that it should be said only once."—Philadelphia Press.

## OLD FAVORITES

**Faithless Nelly Gray.**  
Ben Battle was a soldier bold  
And used to war's alarms,  
But a cannon ball took off his legs  
So he laid down his arms.

Now, as they bore him off the field  
Said he: "Let others shoot,  
For here I leave my second leg  
And the Forty-second foot."

The army surgeons made him limbo.  
Said he: "They're only pegs,  
But there's a wooden member quite  
As represent my legs."

Now, Ben he loved a pretty maid,  
Her name was Nelly Gray,  
So he went to pay her his devoirs  
When he devoured his pay.

But when he called on Nelly Gray  
She made him quite a scoff,  
And when she saw his wooden legs  
Began to take them off.

"Oh, Nelly Gray! Oh, Nelly Gray!  
Is this your love so warm?  
The love that loves a scarlet coat  
Should be more uniform."

Said she: "I loved a soldier once  
For he was blithe and brave,  
But I will never have a man  
With both legs in the grave."

"Before you had those timber toes  
Your love I did allow,  
But then, you know, you stand upon  
Another footing now."

"Oh, Nelly Gray! Oh, Nelly Gray!  
For all your jeering speeches,  
At duty's call I left my legs  
In Badajos' breaches."

"Why, then," said she, "you've lost the feet  
Of legs in war's alarms,  
And now you cannot wear your shoes  
Upon your feats of arms."

"Oh, false and fickle Nelly Gray!  
I know why you refuse.  
Though I've no feet some other man  
Is standing in my shoes."

"I wish I never had seen your face!  
But now a long farewell!  
For you will be my death—alas!  
You will not be my Nell!"

Now, when he went from Nelly Gray  
His heart so heavy got  
And life was such a burden grown  
It made him take a knot.

**Strangers Yet.**  
After years of life together,  
After fair and stormy weather,  
After travel in far lands,  
After touch of wedded hands—  
Why thus joined? Why ever met,  
If they must be strangers yet?

**Strangers yet!**  
After strife for common ends,  
After title of "old friends,"  
After passions fierce and tender,  
After cheerful self-surrender,  
Hearts may beat and eyes be met  
And the souls be strangers yet.

**Strangers yet!**  
O, the bitter thought to scan  
All the loneliness of man—  
Nature by magnetic laws  
Circle unto circle draws,  
But they only touch when met,  
Never mingle—strangers yet.

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## WOMEN AS WORKERS.

Some Figures that, After All, Are Not Discouraging.

A statistician has gone to the trouble to ascertain that 55 per cent of all the divorced women, 32 per cent of the widowed and 31 per cent of the single women are engaged in gainful pursuits. Only about 6 per cent of the married women are similarly situated. While the great body of married women are at home attending to the domestic duties which are naturally set down for them, there is some hope still that the old order of things is not going to be completely overthrown. The world will not be without homes. The figures indicate that 94 per cent of the married men are supporting their wives, though the women are, of course, doing their full share in maintaining domestic establishments which are bulwarks of morals and good order and which keep the race from dying out.

On surface analysis it may seem wonderful that 94 per cent of the married men find enough to do to support families, when so many women are in men's occupations; but the earth is big, and the ordinary attempt at comprehending the things to be done and the number of people to do them is puny indeed. In the long run there appears to be room for everybody—the home woman, the "new" woman, the manish woman, the bachelor woman, etc., likewise for the womanish man and the men who depend on the labor and shrewdness of their wives to keep them going. The mixture of the sexes in the active business affairs of today would have scared writers on political economy twenty-five years ago. It seems plain enough, for example, that when a man on a salary gets work for his daughter in the same occupation at perhaps smaller compensation than he receives, he is sapping the foundation of his own employment and prosperity; that in the long run, he will be simply dividing up his salary among the members of his own family and driving other men out of employment.

The results of widespread changes of this sort look, apparently, to an entire revolutionizing of society. But people are not stopping to study the textbooks. They are going ahead with the fashions of the time, leaving the pessimists and those who have nothing

to do but study to read up on political economy. A great many wise books have been impracticable in relation to business affairs. If society is going wrong in putting the gentler sex in the lines of employment that were formerly exclusively for men, the mistake will manifest itself some day in a serious way. Money panics result from over-wrought ambition to get rich quick, and then follows the travail of liquidation. And so it is with other affairs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## COOKS TO THE GREAT.

Although there are nearly fifty persons employed in the British royal kitchen, beginning with a French chef whose salary is well over four figures a year in pounds sterling, King Edward himself, says London Answers, seems to profit little by their skill. A thin soup, such as Julienne, some sort of white fish, and a delicate dish composed of chicken of other birds, form one of his Majesty's typical meals. It is to his guests that most of the dainty dishes go.

Despite all that is said about the German Emperor's Spartan habits, there are few monarchs who keep more elaborate tables. He has four chefs, of different nationalities, and in addition there is an individual who may be described as "sausage-maker to the Kaiser."

His Majesty is very fond of the huge white Frankfurter sausages, and has a supply of them made fresh every day in his own kitchen. When engaged in maneuvering his army on a big field-day, these Frankfurters and bread invariably form the Kaiser's lunch.

The chef to the Czar of Russia leads a dog's life, it is said, thanks to the monarch's habit of ordering special dishes to be prepared, and then refusing them and demanding something else. "Elk, in ten fashions," was one of his extraordinary orders—countermanded in favor of black game after the menu was put before him.

King Carlos of Portugal is the stoutest of European monarchs. This may be due to his love of English foods. Nothing delights him so much as simple roast joints and poultry, with plain gravies and sauces. When he is dining alone his evening meal frequently consists of a few oysters, a portion of a porterhouse steak, and a little Gruyere cheese.

Macaroni may be described as the staple food of King George of Greece. He insists upon having it on the table and partaking of it at every meal, in some form or other, and he alone of European monarchs employs a "macaroni chef," an Italian, who is not only expert at preparing the food in every possible way, but also at building it into all kinds of shapes.

The young King of Spain is extremely partial to goat's flesh. As he couples with this a strong liking for the garlic beloved of his countrymen, his chef's ingenuity is frequently taxed to provide something new in the way of dishes. Goose stuffed with chestnuts is another favorite of Alfonso.

The Scandinavian monarchs are simple in their choice of foods, and their cooks have easy times. The King of Sweden and Norway, in particular, is partial to cold meats and fish. Herkings with tomatoes are a favorite mixture of his, and reindeer flesh, which is a popular food in the country, always finds a place on the royal table.

## Beauties Near and Far.

A Frenchwoman who has devoted much time to the study of American says that she finds them delightful. Especially is she pleased with the American grandmother, who, having no exacting ties, may travel and amuse herself at an age when the French grandmother, with a too clinging affection, has begun to crowd the nest. The New Orleans Times-Democrat gives this little illustration of the difference:

"You have children?" asked a Frenchwoman of an American whom she had met for the first time.

The American's face lighted charmingly. "Four," she answered, "and twelve grandchildren."

"Four children and twelve grandchildren, and yet you are in Europe?" "Oh, they don't need me."

"No, perhaps not; but in your place I should need them."

"But why?"

The question caused the Frenchwoman a visible shock.

"Every evening," said the American, "I write to my children. I tell them what I have done. My letter leaves on Wednesday. Every mail brings me news from one of them. I have excellent health. I want to profit by it. There are so many things to see."

"What things?"

"Sweden and Norway first. I shall go there this summer. I visited Japan in the cherry-blossom season. I must return for the cherry blossoms."

"Oh!"

The Frenchwoman's face was interesting to see. A woman of fifty-five, the grandmother of twelve children, was talking about returning to Japan to see the cherry blossoms. Such a thing was unheard of in her experience.

**A Money-Making Combination.**  
Friend—How are you doing now?  
Scribbler—First rate. Rev. Mr. Saintille and I have gone into partnership. Making money hand over fist.

"Eh? How do you manage?"  
"I write books and he denounces them."—New York Weekly.

A girl will say mean things about her kin to the man to whom she is engaged, which she will not permit him to even remember after they are married.

## WAGNER'S EMBARRASMENT.

Some of the Things Which a Prince of Baseball Endures.

"Having a great reputation as a ball player is not all fun," said a close friend of the only Wagner. "No one knows what a lot of worry a big game entails. For instance, after the games at Allegheny, Wagner makes it a point always to go directly home. He rides on the street car from the ball park to Pittsburgh. On the car are probably a dozen men who know Honus by sight. They all think they must ask him the score, although every one of them was at the game himself. One man is seated right behind Wagner. He leans over the seat and says: 'What was the score to-day?' Wagner answers him courteously, and then the man says: 'I wasn't certain about it. I was at the game, but I was so deeply interested in what you were doing that I lost track of the tally. That was a great hit you made.'

"Now, Wagner is not a man who likes to be praised and lauded to the skies. He knows his ability, but he is not boastful. Nor can any one accuse him of being proud. He is a plain fellow who attends strictly to his own business, and does not care a rap about popularity. But he must make some reply, and he usually says: 'Yes,' in a half whisper.

"Then a couple of seats in front of Wagner is a man accompanied by his son, and he takes great delight in pointing out the big Dutchman to the little fellow. The kid thinks it great to see Honus, and he yells out: 'Gee! Is that Wagner?' Honus can't blush, but he has to go through enough to make a man's hair white. People stop and stare at him as he gets off the car, and others remark about him as he keeps on his way up the street to the railroad station.

"On the train it is worse yet. Wagner meets a lot of his fellow townsmen of Carnegie and they all know him. They all want to hear about the game, and insist on his telling them. Oh, it's awful! People try to give Wagner everything. He is sent cigars by the hundred, and he never smokes them. He gets mail by the handful, and some of the letters he is asked to answer are wonders. People ask him all kinds of foolish questions through the mail. If he answered all of them, he would have to employ three or four secretaries."

## MAKING THIEFTIAN WARRIORS.

Ordeal Through Which Boys Are Put Before Securing Tribal Rights.

Among the Thibetans the boy is impressed at an early age with the numerous duties required of him. When hardly able to walk he is given weapons, and at the age of 12 years has become an accomplished hunter. When 15 years of age he is required to go through an initiation ceremony prior to becoming an active member of the tribe. This function is accomplished by the most trying ordeals, being carried on before a council of chiefs and lamas, who closely watch the youth while he is being subjected to such inhuman tortures as being strung up by the thumbs and burned with red-hot irons. If he passes through this ordeal without manifesting signs of pain, the next stage of his initiation is proceeded with. Should he fail, his lot is far worse than that of the most miserable slave; he is cruelly beaten and abused and subjected to the contumely of all until the unfortunate youth gladly ends his existence. Having passed the first stage the youth is isolated in a hut at some distance from the village, is denied food and goes through a lengthy period of starvation, being visited by the priests, who provide him with slaps for prayers and teach him the precepts of the religion of his fathers. On his release he must give proofs of his prowess as a hunter or warrior, else he cannot enter the tribe as a member.

## STANLEY'S GRAVE.

Memorial Monolith Marks Sleeping Place of the Explorer.

A memorial monolith has been erected in Pittsburgh churchyard over the remains of Sir Henry M. Stanley, the famous and deservedly great explorer whom England nevertheless denied a tomb in Westminster Abbey. The stone, which was erected at the solicitation of his wife, is twelve feet in



STANLEY MEMORIAL MONOLITH.

height, four feet wide and two feet and one-half thick. It is simply inscribed, and directly over the inscription is carved a cross. Huge boulders stand, one at each corner of the burial lot. The stones may be taken as indicative of the rugged and sterling qualities of the man, much as the huge monolith in South Africa, which marks the grave of Cecil Rhodes, typifies the indelibility of the great African empire builder.

Easier. Rich but indulgent Uncle-Harry, my boy, give me a list of the tradesmen you owe. Spendthrift. Nephew—Er—uncle, here's a list of the fellows I don't owe.

The single thought of two souls always has something to do with love in a cottage.

## No Appetite

Means loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a precursor of prostrating sickness. This is why it is serious. The best thing you can do is to take the great alterative and tonic Hood's Sarsaparilla Which has cured thousands

## WET WEATHER COMFORT

"I have used your FISH BRAND Socks for five years and can truthfully say that I never have had anything give me so much comfort and satisfaction. Enclosed find my order for another one." (NAME AND ADDRESS ON APPLICATION)

You can defy the hardest storm with Tower's Waterproof Oiled Clothing and Hats

OUR GUARANTEE IS BACK OF THIS SIGN OF THE FISH  
A. J. TOWER CO. TOWERS  
Boston, U. S. A.  
TOWER CANADIAN CO.  
Limited  
TORONTO, CANADA

## Moore's Revealed Remedy

WOMAN'S FRIEND

Gives Strength, Gives Appetite, Gives Health. Three doses makes you feel better.

ALL DRUGGISTS



Crumbs of comfort never come from eating crackers in bed.—Philadelphia Record.

Scrubber—Have you read my last novel? Cynicus—I hope so.—Philadelphia Record.

Mistress—Do you love babies? Maid—Not at three dollars a week, mum.—Detroit Free Press.

"They were disappointed in love, weren't they?" "Yes. Each thought the other had money."—Life.

She—Have you a copy of "Prometheus Bound"? He—No, ma'am; but we can get it bound for you any way you like.—Minneapolis Tribune.

"This is not such a snap as I thought it was," remarked the camera head whose victim had just kicked him and smashed the machine.—Judge.

I told uncle Simon that he was getting too old and feeble to attend to business. "Did he take it kindly?" "I threw me out of his office."—Vanity Fair.

Mother—What seems to be the trouble? Mrs. Neuwied—I always heard Charles was fond of the turf, but I simply can't make him touch a lawnmower.—Ex.

"Do you admire Beethoven's works?" "I never visited 'em," answered Mr. Cumrox, absentmindedly. "What does he manufacture?"—Washington Star.

Summer Boarder—You sat up rather late last night, didn't you? I heard you going to bed about 3 a. m. Farmer—Shucks! I was just agittin' up.—Chicago Journal.

"Young man, have you stopped to think where you will go when you die?" "Gad, no—I haven't even thought where to go on my summer vacation yet."—Punch.

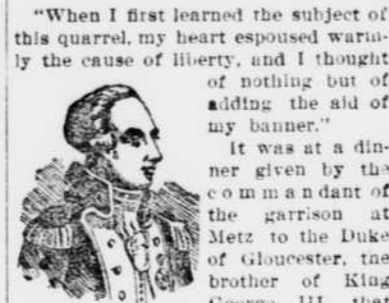
## TAINTED BLOOD

Columbus, Ohio, May 19, 1903. Some four years ago I was suffering from impure blood and a general run-down condition of the system. I had no appetite, was losing flesh, and had an all-gone tired feeling that made me miserable. I began the use of S. S. S., and after taking seven or eight bottles my skin was cleared of all eruptions and took on a ruddy, healthy glow that assured me that my blood had been restored to its normal, healthy condition. My appetite was restored, as I could eat anything put before me, and as I regained my appetite I increased in weight, and that "tired feeling" which worried me so much disappeared, and I was once again my old self. I heartily recommend S. S. S. as the best blood purifier and tonic made, and strongly advise its use to all those in need of such medicine. VICTOR STRUBINS, Cor. Barthman and Washington Aves.

Wheeling, W. V., May 28, 1903. My system was run down and my joints ached and pained me considerably. I had used S. S. S. before and knew what it was, so I purchased a bottle of it and have taken several bottles and the aches and pains are gone, my blood has been cleansed and my general health built up. I can testify to it as a blood purifier and tonic. 1533 Market St. JOHN C. STRAIN.

If you have any symptoms of disordered blood write us and our physicians will advise you free. Our book on blood and skin diseases sent free. The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

## A Little Lesson In Patriotism



GEN. LAFAYETTE, the Marquis de Lafayette first heard of this quarrel, the cause of the American Revolution. The noble heart of the French aristocrat was stirred by the accounts of the struggle that the men over the sea were making against tyranny and oppression.

His desire to aid them, however, met with apparently insurmountable difficulties. His relatives and friends opposed what they considered a mad impulse. Lafayette found it impossible to engage passage upon any outgoing ship. Nothing daunted, but inspired by the obstacles in his path, he purchased a ship of his own. The French government after his departure sent a cruiser to intercept him at the West Indies; but Lafayette, foreseeing this possibility, had headed directly for an American port.

Charleston, where he landed, received him with acclamation. Everywhere through the scattered towns of the new country the noble Frenchman was made the guest of honor. But Lafayette had no time for honors; he had left them at home that he might fight for the cause of liberty on this side of the Atlantic. All he asked of the Continental Congress was to serve as a volunteer at his own expense. Unsolicited, they conferred upon him the rank of major general. Between Lafayette and Washington a warm and lasting friendship arose. Through the campaign they fought side by side.

The name of Lafayette will live as long as the cause of liberty is remembered and loved by mankind. The man who fights for the rights of another land is as true a patriot as he who fights for his own; certain it is that if his own country had called he would have answered as quickly. There is a larger patriotism that espouses the cause of the world's liberty. And Lafayette was a world-patriot.—Chicago Journal.

## IS "YELLOW PERIL" REAL?

Chinese Writer Ridicules Argument Set Forth by Alarmists.

Why is it that England and America do not see the "yellow peril"? Because they know that the invasion of Europe and America will never come, says a Chinese writer in the Review of Reviews. Because England and America have so shaped their courses in their Asiatic possessions that the natives cannot and will not be driven to think of revolt, much less invasion. The liberty, freedom, fair play and privileges granted by England and America to their colonies insure contentment and stability among the natives. Anyone who compares the condition of the Straits Settlements and Annam will be immediately convinced of their respective conditions and corresponding prosperity. The troubles in German Africa are the outcome of cruelty; the flourishing condition of the Sandwich Islands is the fruit of impartiality. The "yellow peril" of the Mongols under Genghis Khan is a thing of the past—dead six centuries ago. Asia then suffered far more than Europe, only the eastern border of which was visited by the Tartars. Nearly every nation on the Asiatic mainland was conquered, and the Chinese suffered most terribly from their invasion.

The "yellow peril" will never come again. If it comes at all it will be at the time when European civilization has retrograded and Europeans return to a condition of savagery far below that of their ancestors before the days of Caesar. The "yellow peril" is only possible when the Asiatics are superior to the Europeans in culture, science, art and general civilization, just as the Europeans, superior to the Asiatics in these respects, now dominate Asia. It will come when Europe and America, weakened by incessant wars, are so helpless that not only the Asiatics, but even the Eskimos and Laplanders, will be able to dictate terms. When the Asiatics are able to overrun Europe and America it will not be the day of a "yellow peril," but the day of a "golden era." If that day ever comes it will mean that the Asiatics are so superior that they deserve the conquest of the world.

An Important Clue. "This letter," said the great detective, "was written by a woman."

"How do you know?" queried his friend. "The chirography doesn't indicate it."

"True," answered the g. d., "but at least 20 per cent of the words are underscored."

Natural Deduction. Hojox—Scantlox must be going into training for football. Tomdix—Why do you think so? Hojox—I was in a drug store yesterday when he came in and purchased two bottles of hair restorer.

A horse usually acts up when you are trying to sell him.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

You can hardly find a home without its Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Parents know what it does for children: breaks

## Cherry Pectoral

up a cold in a single night, wards off bronchitis, prevents pneumonia. Physicians advise parents to keep it on hand.

"The best cough medicine money can buy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For the coughs of children nothing could be so likely to be better." JACOB SUTTLER, Saratoga, Ind.

for Throat, Lungs

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

"I see you advertise piano covers," said the man with a squint. "Yes, we have all kinds," said the clerk. "Let me look at them that are hermetically sealed, then."—Yonkers Statesman.

"I've met several other people from your city," said the Bostonian, "and every one of them said: 'Where is it at?'" "Where is what at?" demanded the New Yorker.—Kansas City Independent.

Slidley Slats—Please, mum, but we're a couple up shipwrecked sailors! Lady—What! You never was near the water. Slidley Slats—Pufflicky right, mum, pufflicky right. We wuz on a air-ship.—Judge.

"Do you mean to say you don't have any trouble in keeping your wife dressed in the height of fashion?" "That's what I said. My trouble comes when I don't keep her dressed that way."—Philadelphia Press.

"I suppose you have made it a rule in politics never to forget a friend." "There's no danger of that," answered Senator Sorghum; "if a man has done anything friendly for you in politics he never lets you forget it."—Ex.

## Doing Great Work.

Flourish, Mo., Dec. 19.—(Special)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing a great work in curing the more terrible forms of Kidney Disease, such as Bright's Disease, Dropsy and Diabetes, everybody knows. But it must also be noted that they are doing a still greater work in wiping out thousands of cases of the earlier stages of Kidney Disease. Take for instance Mrs. Peter Barreau of this place. She says:—

"I have been subject to pains in my back and knees for about three years, but since I have been taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I have been entirely cured."

Others here tell similar stories. In fact, in this part of Missouri there are scores of people who have cured the early symptoms of Kidney Disease with Dodd's Kidney Pills. The use of the Great American Remedy thus saved not only the lives of Kidney Disease victims, but thousands of other American citizens from years of sufferings.

"I am strongly inclined to think that your husband has appendicitis," said the physician. "That's just like him," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "He always waits till nothing has pretty near gone out of style before he decides to get it."—Washington Star.

Pa—I understand, Bobbie, that at the party you asked for a second piece of cake. Now, I told you—Bobbie—No; I only said that if they liked to make me the offer I would accept it.—Punch.

Pico's Cure is a good cough medicine. It has cured coughs and colds for forty years. At druggists, 25 cents.

Beatrice (aged 6, after remaining in deep thought for quite two minutes, addresses her mother, who has been choosing frocks for her—Mummy dear, before you buy the frocks, I've thought it all over, and I think I'd rather be a boy.—Punch.

To Break in New Shoes. Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures chubbins, dandruff, itching, swollen feet. Cures Corns and Bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

Her Mother—Look here, Ernie, I thought your father told you not to encourage that young man? Ernie—Oh, dear, mamma, that young man doesn't need any encouragement.—Chicago Daily News.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Burning, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1899. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send a testimonial, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## VALUE OF SCIENTIFIC FASTING.

Better Than Medicine, but Few People Can Stand the Strain.

Jesus is frequently quoted to prove that fasting is a physical benefit, says the Kansas City Journal. Jesus fasted frequently himself. He taught certain miracles could only be performed after fasting and prayer; therefore, it is concluded by those who believe in fasting that fasting is good for the physical body.

This conclusion is not necessarily correct. It is well known that Jesus often sacrificed the good of his body for spiritual ends. He was also frequently hungered and overruled.

The mission of Jesus places the body necessarily secondary to spiritual ends. It is, therefore, unjust to quote his physical self-denials as rules for the upbuilding of the human body.

Whether one fasts or not depends upon the person. If we were asked the question, "Will fasting do me good?" it would place us in the same predicament as if some one should ask us the question, "Shall I cease earning money for a time and draw checks to pay my expenses?" That all depends on whether you have money in the bank. A man with a large surplus in the bank might very profitably stop earning money for a little season and depend on his bank account for his support, but if he had no money in the bank this would be a ruinous experiment.

Exactly so with the fasting. If a man has plenty of reserve vitality, a fast might be a good thing for him. But all those people who live active, mental or physical lives and have a very narrow margin of reserve vitality had better not fast. Their problem is not to interrupt the nutritive processes, but rather to enlarge them if possible. There are lots of people who ought to eat more instead of eating less. Those people who make a fast of fasting are just as apt to do harm as those other people who practice and preach gluttony.

There are no hard and fast rules to apply to this subject. Each individual case requires special attention. Every person must decide largely for himself.

If the blood is thick and the body inclined to overfiness, appetite capricious and there is a desire for condiments and stimulants with the food, then, doubtless, a good fast will be beneficial. Throw the body upon its own resources. Let the digestive organs have a rest. Allow nature to burn up some of the effete and surplus material already lodged in the body. A fast for such a person would be better than medicine.

But a person who has a keen appetite, properly curbed, who eats only a moderate amount of food, well selected, who is carrying no more flesh than he ought to have, is not troubled with dyspepsia or irregular appetite, such a person will only unbalance his bodily powers and derange his physical forces by attempting to fast.

The best way to fast, after all, is to eat a little with each meal. Stop eating before the appetite is satisfied. If you are not hungry at meal time omit one meal. You will doubtless be hungry by the next meal, then eat only about one-half as much as you want.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

A certain railway station is surrounded in all directions by cheap restaurants. Over one of these, in great illuminated letters, could be seen the sign, "Open all night." Next to it was a restaurant bearing in equal prominence the placard, "We never close." Third in order was a Chinese laundry in a little tumble-down hotel, and on the front of this building was the sign, in great scrawling letters, "Me waken too!"

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's Signature is on each box. 25c.

Common Form of Solor Blindness. The most common form of color blindness is an inability to distinguish red. Last year thirty-four officers and would-be officers of the British mercantile marine service failed on their color tests, twenty-three being red blind and the remainder unable to distinguish green. The 4,000 candidates for certificates were also submitted to the form vision tests and twenty-two of them failed to distinguish the form of the object submitted.

The Fate of the Lamb. Mary had a little lamb With fleece as white as snow; The rest of all the tragedy Perhaps you may not know.

It followed her to school one day, According to the book; Alas! the school where Mary went They taught her how to cook!

—Lippincott's Magazine.

It is a good thing to keep at least one building in the course of erection in a small town. It gives the people a place to go and find fault on a Sunday, outside of the regular church going.

Mrs. Casey—An' phat did th' doctor say ailed ye? Mr. Casey—Appendicitis. Mrs. Casey—Och, worra! Oi know he'd say that if ye wore that new Sunday suit.—Judge.

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color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye.—One 10c package colors Silk, Wool and Cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet how to dye, bleach and mix colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri.

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S. N. U. No. 52—1904.

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## HOPE FOR THE SICK



A VICTIM OF LA GRIPPE.

Mrs. Henrietta A. S. Marsh, 769 W. 16th St., Los Angeles, Cal., President Woman's Benevolent Ass'n, writes:

"I suffered with la grippe for seven weeks, and nothing I could do or take helped me until I tried Peruna."

"I felt at once that I had at last secured the right medicine and I kept steadily improving. Within three weeks I was fully restored, and I am glad that I gave that truly great remedy a trial. I will never be without it again."

In a letter dated August 31, 1904, Mrs. Marsh says: "I have never yet heard the efficacy of Peruna questioned. We still use it. I traveled through Kentucky and Tennessee three years ago, where I found Peruna doing its good work. Much of it is being used here also."—Henrietta A. S. Marsh.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus Ohio.

"Now," said the pert salesman, sarcastically, as he started to put back the rolls of silk, "can't you think of something more I might show you, ma'am?" "Yes," replied the shopper, "but I don't think you have it." "What is it?" "More courtesy."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"I'm afraid that you can't graduate this year, after all," said the high school professor to the Sweet Young Thing, who was shy in Greek or something. "No," she replied, "I can't. The dressmaker simply can't get my dress finished in time—Isn't it too bad?"—Cleveland Leader.

"Pretty well," remarked the doctor's daughter, who took an interest in her father's purse and profession, when some one asked her how "things were going." "Plenty of colds, some bronchitis, and a little typhus fever; but, as father said yesterday, what we want to make things lively is a nice little epidemic!"

"Here is another example of faulty English," said the teacher of the class in rhetoric; "in this essay you have written, their sight broke upon a landscape of entrancing loveliness! How could any one's sight break upon a landscape?" "She might have dropped her eyes," timidly ventured the young woman who had written the essay.—Chicago Tribune.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1905.

It now looks as if John G. Brady is to remain Alaska's governor. And this in the face of vehement protests on the part of four-fifths of the people of the district. But such has ever been the lot of communities and sections that had no voice in their government. Could the people of Alaska have had a voice in choosing a governor, John G. Brady would have been quietly retired to his farm and saw mill at Sitka to study out methods for maturing cereals, and John G. Heid, an active, energetic man, would have been placed in the position. Could the people of Alaska have had a voice in this governor-making machinery, they would gladly acquiesce in the appointment and gracefully submit to the situation. We may have to submit as it is, but not without registering a protest against the management of our affairs by a board or tribunal with headquarters in New York or some other foreign port. The day was when, this Board dictated every policy in Alaskan affairs, church, educational and all. But that day is gradually waning, and it will be well for the district when the Church is given to understand that it has matters of its own to look after that will keep it quite busy. If Mr. Brady is re-named we will do what we can to hold up his governor as an American citizen, we cannot do otherwise. But our support cannot be overly enthusiastic as with legion of others.

The provision in the Alaska code which imposes a license tax of \$2,000 per annum on wholesale liquor stores is a discrimination against those who would engage in that line in this district and in favor of the dealers whose places of business are located at Seattle and elsewhere outside the district. No one can afford to establish a wholesale liquor store in Alaska, pay \$2,000 for the privilege, and compete with those in the states who have access to our markets free of all charges. If this tax could be removed there would be large wholesale liquor stores established at Skagway, Juneau and probably other towns in Alaska. This is a matter in which everybody is interested. It does not concern the allies of the liquor traffic. It does not operate to restrict the sale or use of intoxicating beverages. It simply gives business to those residing without Alaska. The tax is alike obnoxious alike to prohibitionists and those who oppose sumptuary legislation. The provision should be repealed.—Skagway Alaskan.

The Alaskan is pre-eminently right. There are not a few laws today that are a wholesale discrimination against Alaska, and it is time the people of the district rose in their might and asserted their rights.

When James M. Shoup, United States Marshal for the first judicial district of Alaska, speaks for territorial government, it means something to the Skagway Alaskan. He is certainly one of the most popular men of the north, but he is one of those men who think much and say little. And he thinks so much that when he speaks he speaks with a knowledge and wisdom that has lived the life of a pioneer and he came to Alaska with an argument that was fully marshaled by experience in a new country where conditions are similar to those that exist in Alaska. Coming to the district with such a preparation, he has lived here with his eyes wide open for seven years, and he has applied his ripened judgment to what he has seen. He says the people of Alaska are as well prepared for self-government as any of the territories, and he adds the truism that "American people are always restless until they can have a voice in the government." Mr. Shoup is as sound on the question of territorial government as he is on everything else.

The fight for justice is on at Juneau and the widows and orphans will win out.



WRANGELL, ALASKA.

## THE HALIBUT INDUSTRY.

Under date of Jan. 9, a summary of the halibut industry says: Halibut fishing in Alaska has undergone a striking development the last few months, and more will be heard of it before the end of the year. Official figures showing the rapid growth of the new industry have recently come to the department of commerce. Until recently it has been the popular belief that salmon was the only fish in Alaska destined to cut any figure in commerce. Salmon are caught as they are approaching the spawning grounds, which are in fresh water. Halibut are caught in the deep sea, and they do not spawn in the streams. Salmon are taken during a short summer season, and the industry is guarded by strict regulations. Halibut may be taken during every month in the year, and there are no restrictions upon fishermen. How the infant industry of catching and marketing Alaska halibut has grown in a little more than a year is shown by the fact that in September of 1903 the total catch was 39,200 lbs. valued at \$854 at the port of shipment, while in November last the catch was 995,500 pounds, valued at \$36,912.

Alaska halibut was shipped during the last year in fresh condition as far east as the Atlantic coast. The fish commanded a good price, for the best halibut at retail is worth in eastern cities from 20 to 25 cents a pound. The industry is distinctly in its early stages. For instance, there have been no cold storage shipments, such halibut as have been sent to the eastern states being packed in ordinary wooden cases surrounded by ice. The fish have generally kept well, but this method of shipment is risky, and generally unsatisfactory. Modern cold storage will probably be one of the early developments of the trade.

Here are custom house figures showing the shipments of Alaska halibut to the states for three months last year. The table does not include December, but it is believed that the shipments in that month were vastly larger than in any other month in the history of these fisheries:

	1903.	1904.
Pounds, Val.	Pounds, Val.	
Sept.	30,200 \$ 844	50,250 \$ 2,028
Oct.	50,300 1,194	254,250 7,297
Nov.	117,500 3,927	905,500 36,912

The average price per pound increased also, but many persons who have studied the question believe that the effect of a large output in years to come will reduce the market value. This, it is believed, will be an ultimate advantage to the trade, for it will have a tendency to popularize the food, making it available for a class of people who must live cheaply. The effect will be to increase the demand for halibut, and to provide a large and permanent market.

The Seattle Times presents the following review of Alaska conditions for the past year, together with the outlook for the coming year in the several Alaska camps: "The volume of business between Seattle and Alaska for the year 1904, the British Yukon districts inclusive, amounted to \$4,611,457. Such a showing, based upon carefully compiled figures, has seldom been equalled since the beginning of Seattle's trade with the famous Northland. While Alaska made slightly heavier purchases in 1903 she contributed more of her native wealth in 1904 than she did in the previous year. And the outlook

for 1905, the pioneers and heavier operators of Alaska say, could not be brighter. This, they point out, is reflected by the enlarged preparations of the transportation companies for handling the trade."

It is said that Supt. Singer, of the Olympic mines, will be here soon to pay off obligations and to put the mine in active operation. Nothing would please the people of Wrangell better than to see this old mine opened out in full blast, and we believe it will be.

Several parties have desired to go logging on Kuperanof island, but the timber reserve prevented. In the meantime thousands of good trees are rotting down.

50 Pictures of Wrangell and 50 sheets of fine Letter Paper, for 50 cents at the SENTINEL office. Just the thing to write a letter on to friends at a distance.

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Sunday, Jan. 1—Bring all your Doubts to the Master. (A Question Box will be opened.)  
" 8—Sermon by Rev. Mr. Jenkins of Ketchikan  
" 15—Service of Song with readings from an original story "An Air Castle brought down to earth"  
" 22—A business man in the Apostle company.  
" 29—Fighting the Fight of Faith.  
You are Earnestly Invited to Attend.  
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